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LETTER DATED 5 OCTOBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

A Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community was held at Grand Baie, Mauritius, on 13 and 14 September 1998.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Final Communiqué of the Summit (see annex I) and the Statement of the Summit on Angola (see annex II). I would be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khiphusizi J. JELE
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
Personal Representative of the current
Chairman of the Southern African
Development Community

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Annex I

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE 1998 SUMMIT OF THE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

1. The Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met at Grand Baie, Mauritius, on 13 and 14 September 1998, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Mr. Nelson Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa.

2. Delegations of member States were led by the following:

Swaziland:	His Majesty King Mswati III
Angola:	H.E. Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos President
Zimbabwe:	H.E. Mr. Robert Mugabe President
Mozambique:	H.E. Mr. Joaquim Chissano President
Namibia:	H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma President
Zambia:	H.E. Mr. Frederick J. T. Chiluba President
Malawi:	H.E. Dr. Bakili Muluzi President
United Republic of Tanzania:	H.E. Mr. Benjamin Mkapa President
Democratic Republic of Congo:	H.E. Mr. Laurent Kabila President
Botswana:	H.E. Mr. Festus Mogae President
Mauritius:	Rt. Hon. Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam Prime Minister
Lesotho:	Rt. Hon. Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili Prime Minister
Seychelles:	Hon. Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame Minister for Foreign Affairs
South Africa:	Mr. Anthony Mongalo Deputy Director-General Ministry for Foreign Affairs

3. The Summit was also attended by the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim; the President of the African Development Bank (ADB), Mr. Omar Kabbaj; the Secretary-General of the Common Market for Southern and Eastern African States (COMESA), Mr. Erastus Mwencha; and the Acting Director of the Southern African Sub-regional Development Centre of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Mr. Robert Okello, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the ECA, Mr. K. Y. Amoako.

4. The Summit formally welcomed the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Seychelles as full members of SADC, following their fulfilment of the provisions of the Treaty.

5. The Rt. Hon. Ramgoolam delivered a welcome address, and said that as a relatively new member, Mauritius felt particularly privileged to host the Summit. He pledged his country's commitment to regional cooperation and integration, and acknowledged the important strides that SADC had made towards achieving its goals. He emphasized the need for SADC to be a strife-free region and the need to eradicate poverty, if it is to join the mainstream of global development.

6. The Chairman of the Summit, His Excellency President Mandela, who delivered the official opening statement, expressed satisfaction over the significantly improved overall macroeconomic situation in the region. He commended the SADC Governments for their commitment to the implementation of sound economic policies and for their resolve to make southern Africa the number one destination for international investors. President Mandela observed that regional development and stability could not be achieved without social justice and equity. He therefore praised SADC for its efforts in ensuring that Member States benefit from equitable regional integration.

7. His Excellency, President José Eduardo dos Santos, in his address, briefed the Summit on recent developments in Angola. President dos Santos brought the attention of the Summit to the fact that the Lusaka Protocol, which was to have been implemented in 18 months, will soon be completing its fourth year. He reminded the Summit of the many concessions the Government of Angola had made to Dr. Savimbi, which included offering him the post of Vice-President of the Republic, and the 400 bodyguards that he had demanded, all of which he refused to accept.

8. On regional integration, President dos Santos acknowledged the steady progress SADC was making in the establishment of a single economic space, which would give the region more bargaining power in the global economy.

9. The opening ceremony was also addressed by SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Kaire Mbuende, who urged member States to aim for annual GDP growth rates of 8 per cent if they are to make inroads in the reduction of poverty, as well as the creation of gainful employment. Dr. Mbuende expressed optimism that with its abundance of resources, the SADC region can achieve this growth rate, provided appropriate sectoral policies and strategies continue to be put in place by SADC and its member States.

10. In his address to the Summit, Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Seychelles, expressed the appreciation of his Government on being admitted as a full member of SADC. He described SADC as a dynamic regional grouping that is making significant progress in promoting sustainable development and economic growth.

11. The Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU and the African Economic Community, Ambassador Vijay S. Makham, stressed that the success of African integration and the establishment of the African Economic Community will very much depend on the seriousness and commitment with which regional economic communities such as SADC tackle issues of integration, as well as negative factors, such as conflict, which thwart socio-economic development efforts. He called for effective leadership that encompasses regional, continental and global considerations in order for Africa to face the challenges of the third millennium.

12. The President of the African Development Bank, Mr. Omar Kabbaj, briefed the Summit on how the Bank was responding to the challenges of the evolving global environment as well as how the Bank was proceeding to build partnership and dialogue with the southern African region. Mr. Kabbaj appealed to the Summit to urge SADC member States to play a supportive role in the ongoing negotiations for replenishment of African Development Fund (ADF) resources.

13. The Summit paid a glowing tribute to Sir Ketumile Masire, the former President of Botswana, for his outstanding contribution to the region during his 16-year tenure of office as SADC Chairman, as well as his distinguished and exemplary leadership as State President of Botswana for 18 years. In recognition of this, the Summit bestowed the Seretse Khama SADC Medal upon Sir Ketumile Masire.

14. In response, Sir Ketumile commended SADC for the achievements made in the development of the region's infrastructure, which has facilitated communication within the region. He however underlined the imperative for the Governments of the region to accept the responsibility for addressing the decline in the standard of living of the people of southern Africa. He reminded the Summit that the era for blaming apartheid and colonialism is over.

15. The Summit expressed satisfaction over the predominantly peaceful atmosphere of political stability prevailing in southern Africa. It commended member States for their concerted efforts to consolidate democracy, good governance and respect for human rights. In particular, the Summit noted with appreciation the holding of multi-party elections in Lesotho in May and the first municipal elections in Mozambique in June 1998.

16. The Summit noted with satisfaction that the process of political reform in Swaziland was in progress, with the Constitutional Review Commission expected to complete its work on a new constitution within two years. The Summit welcomed the smooth transfer of power in Botswana following the retirement of Sir Ketumile Masire from the presidency of Botswana. The Summit paid tribute to President Nelson Mandela of South Africa for the wise leadership he has provided to the African National Congress as its President for many years. The Summit congratulated him for setting the scene for a younger person to assume the

reigns of office in 1999. The Summit observed that such orderly change in leadership reflected the maturity of the region's evolving democratic culture.

17. The Summit expressed concern at the civil disturbances and loss of life following the recent elections in Lesotho. The Summit welcomed the mediation initiative led by the South African Government, which resulted in the setting up of a SADC committee of experts to investigate the validity or otherwise of allegations that the elections were fraudulent.

18. The Summit also expressed concern at the recent developments in Angola, and strongly condemned Dr. Savimbi's belligerent non-compliance with the major provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, which commits him to full demilitarization of his armed forces, participation in a government of national unity and a national defence force.

19. The Summit urged member States to ensure tight regulation and improved control of airports and airspace to ensure effective implementation of the United Nations sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The Summit undertook to adopt the necessary measures to ensure compliance with decisions member States have made through SADC and OAU as well as United Nations resolutions on this matter. The Summit further called on the international community, particularly countries and leaders who have an influence on Dr. Savimbi, to persuade the rebel movement to rededicate itself to the path of peace and reconstruction in Angola as a matter of urgency.

20. The Summit expressed deep regret at the outbreak of war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a result of attempts by rebels and their allies to forcefully remove the Government of President Kabila from power.

21. The Summit welcomed initiatives by SADC and its member States intended to assist in the restoration of peace, security and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the Victoria Falls and Pretoria initiatives. In that regard, the Summit reaffirmed its call for an immediate cessation of hostilities and commended the Governments of Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe for providing troops to assist the Government and people of the Republic to defeat the illegal attempt by rebels and their allies to capture the capital city, Kinshasa, and other strategic areas. The Summit emphasized the need for all political actors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to commit themselves to an orderly and peaceful transition to multi-party democracy, primarily through constructive consultations and negotiations involving all stakeholders.

22. The Summit expressed its heartfelt condolences to the Governments and peoples of the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa and the United States of America for the hundreds of lives which were lost as a result of explosive devices which detonated at the American Embassies in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, as well as a restaurant in Cape Town, South Africa, in August 1998. The Summit condemned this cowardly and barbaric act in the strongest possible terms. In the same vein, the Summit expressed its strongest reservations regarding the United States Government's unilateral act in the missile bombing of a presumed "terrorist target" in the Sudan. The Summit emphasized the need to demonstrate confidence in continental and such international forums as OAU

and the Security Council in seeking collective action to combat common threats to international peace and security.

23. The Summit noted with regret that the Great Lakes region continued to pose serious security and refugee problems to the regions of eastern, central and southern Africa. The Summit called on the international community to provide the necessary diplomatic and logistical support towards efforts by regional leaders to start a genuine process of negotiations in the Great Lakes region, including Burundi and Rwanda, leading to a new political dispensation guaranteeing liberty, democracy and security for all citizens.

24. The Summit expressed optimism that the new military leadership in Nigeria would usher in a new era of hope through the timely handover of power to a popularly elected government. The Summit called on OAU and the Commonwealth in particular to decisively assist the process of political change in Nigeria.

25. The Summit expressed satisfaction that member States have continued to implement sound economic policies that augur well for long-term sustainable development. The Summit was encouraged by the continuing positive annual growth rates since the post 1995 period. The Summit observed that the 1997 average GDP growth rate stood at 2.2 per cent, while budget deficits and inflation rates had decreased dramatically to 6 per cent and 10 per cent respectively during the same period. The Summit appealed to both local and foreign investors to fully take advantage of the changing economic situation to further increase intraregional trade beyond the current 20 per cent of total SADC trade. The Summit undertook to further enhance efforts to coordinate and rationalize their programmes of economic reconstruction, to give more impetus to the region's emerging market of over 190 million people with a combined GDP of more than US$ 160 billion.

26. The Summit expressed concern over the unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed during the 1997/98 cropping season, characterized by erratic and below normal rainfall in some countries and excessive rains leading to disruptive floods in others, resulting in a projected overall cereal deficit of 510,000 tonnes.

27. The Summit undertook to ensure, through the relevant institutions, the monitoring of strategic food reserves and the determination and implementation of appropriate contingency plans to address the projected cereal deficits, particularly in wheat, sorghum and millet, to avoid suffering by vulnerable groups.

28. The Summit commended the Council for finalizing the major task of establishing policy guidelines to facilitate the speedy completion of the transformation of SADC into a dynamic development community through the review and rationalization of the SADC Programme of Action exercise. The Summit endorsed the decision to reorient the role of SADC to include a focus upon policy formulation, coordination and harmonization, the involvement of the private sector and other stakeholders in community building. The Summit reaffirmed the necessity of continuing with the system of sectoral coordination by member States and the rationalization of sectors, where appropriate. The

Summit further welcomed the rationalization of the existing SADC project portfolio, using agreed project identification and appraisal criteria.

29. The Summit welcomed the creation of a new Sector of Legal Affairs, which would deal, among other things, with cooperation in the administration of justice, harmonization of member States' legal and judicial systems and the provision of critical legal support services to other SADC sectors, as well as the SADC Tribunal.

30. The Summit expressed satisfaction that Protocols on Transport, Communication and Meteorology, and Energy had recently acquired the required two thirds majority ratification by member States to come into force.

31. The Summit expressed disappointment that so far only four countries (Botswana, Mauritius, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe) have ratified the Trade Protocol, which is the key to successful regional integration and economic development in southern Africa. The Summit cautioned that the Organization could lose its credibility unless member States moved with speed to decisively address problems impeding ratification of the Trade Protocol. The Summit welcomed the decision to convene a SADC Trade Negotiating Forum in October and an extraordinary meeting of Ministers of Trade and Industry before the end of 1998 to finalize outstanding matters on the Trade Protocol.

32. The Summit signed a new Protocol on Tourism, which, among other things, aims to ensure balanced and complementary development of the tourism industry in the SADC region through collective efforts. The Summit signed an addendum to the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development: Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children. The Summit expressed concern over the increasing levels of various forms of violence against women and children in SADC and strongly condemned this as a serious violation of fundamental human rights. In the addendum, the Summit resolved to ensure the adoption of specific measures by SADC Governments, which include the enactment of legislation, public education, training and awareness-raising and the provision of services.

33. The Summit noted with appreciation measures that member States were taking to combat corruption in the region. The Summit agreed that corruption was an insidious evil practice that would sabotage the region's socio-economic development if it was not uprooted and eradicated completely. The Summit therefore commended member States for establishing autonomous and accountable anti-corruption agencies.

34. The Summit expressed concern at the speed at which HIV/AIDS was spreading to all sectors of the population, particularly youth and the most economically active groups. The Summit expressed an urgent need for SADC and member States to review and revamp their strategies and programmes for fighting HIV/AIDS to ensure that socio-economic gains made over the years are not drastically reversed, especially in such areas as lower infant mortality and increased literacy, life expectancy and skills acquisition. The Summit further called for closer cooperation between Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and other stakeholders in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

35. The Summit noted with satisfaction preparations for the next SADC Consultative Conference, to be held in mid-February 1999 in Lusaka, Zambia. The Summit agreed that the proposed theme of the Conference, "SADC in the next millennium: the challenges and opportunities of information technology" was most appropriate as the mastery of information technology (IT) and the capacity to fully utilize IT was a prerequisite for the SADC region's active participation in the global economy, since strategic advantages are derived from timely access to information or its speedy dissemination to the market place.

36. The Summit reflected on possible "worst-case" scenario problems likely to result from the Year 2000 Computer Problem (Y2K), such as the disruption or collapse of utilities and transport and communication networks, including financial, social service, food supply and defence systems. The Summit urged member States to treat the Y2K problem as an emergency and to allocate resources to initiatives seeking solutions on a top priority basis.

37. The Summit expressed satisfaction at the progress being made in the implementation of the African Economic Community, following the signing of the Protocol on the Relations between the African Economic Community and Regional Economic Communities on 25 February 1998 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

38. The Summit reaffirmed its decision of 1995 that all the activities and policies of SADC should be carried out in the context of achieving the objectives of the African Economic Community. The Summit committed SADC, as a building block, to play a catalytic and strategic role in the process of establishing the African Economic Community.

39. The Summit decided to reduce the tenure of office of the Chairperson of SADC from three years to one year, with effect from 1999, in order to facilitate greater participation by all member States in the leadership of the Organization at the highest level.

40. The Summit appointed Dr. Pakereesamy Ramsamy, a national of Mauritius, to the position of Deputy Executive Secretary. He takes over from Mr. Lengolo Monyake, a national of Lesotho, who left the secretariat in April 1998, following the end of his contract with SADC. The Summit expressed appreciation for Mr. Monyake's dedicated service to the Organization, and also thanked the Government of Lesotho for having made it possible for Mr. Monyake to serve the region. The Summit welcomed Dr. Ramsamy to his new and challenging position and wished him success.

41. The Summit noted that His Excellency President Mandela would retire from office early next year before its next meeting. The Summit expressed sincere gratitude and appreciation for the selfless and wise leadership that President Mandela has provided to the Organization as well as the Republic of South Africa. The Summit wished President Mandela a happy retirement and continued good health.

42. His Excellency President Chissano of Mozambique, Vice-Chairman of SADC, passed a vote of thanks and invited the 1999 Summit to Maputo, Mozambique. In his vote of thanks, President Chissano described the Indian Ocean that separates Mauritius from the continent as only a geographical reference, surpassed by the

strong ideals shared by SADC member States and the historical and cultural bonds forged over the years. He paid tribute to President Mandela for giving his best to SADC since he assumed the Chairmanship in 1996.

43. The Summit welcomed the invitation by President Chissano to host the next Summit in Maputo next year. His Excellency President Kabila addressed the Summit closing ceremony and thanked the SADC leaders for their continued support towards efforts to bring peace and stability to the Democratic Republic of Congo and the region as a whole.

44. In his closing statement, His Excellency President Mandela expressed sincere gratitude to the Government and people of Mauritius, on behalf of the Summit delegates, for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the 1998 Summit. President Mandela expressed sincere appreciation for the support and valuable counsel Their Excellencies had given him during his term of office. He assured Their Excellencies of his unwavering loyalty and deep-rooted commitment to the ideals of SADC.

Annex II

STATEMENT OF THE SUMMIT OF THE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF SADC ON ANGOLA

The Heads of States or Government of the Southern African Development Community, meeting at their eighteenth annual session, on 13 and 14 September 1998 at Grand Baie, Mauritius, have thoroughly examined the prevailing situation in Angola in the light of the extensive briefing provided by H.E. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola.

The Heads of States or Government concluded that the peace process in Angola and all its related efforts, both by the Government of Angola and by the international community are being hindered by the constant and deliberate non-compliance of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) with the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the laws of Angola.

Considering the delaying tactics engineered by UNITA, the process of implementation of the Lusaka Protocol has been frustrated for the past four years,

Considering the denunciation made by the then United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative to Angola, shortly before his tragic death, and his criticism that UNITA had failed to demobilize its troops in at least eight provinces of the country,

Considering the findings of the United Nations Secretary-General's report presented to the Security Council last August, which highlight the misleading tactics by Mr. Savimbi in respect of the extension of the State Administration to the localities of Andulo, Bailundo, Mungo and Nharea,

Considering further that UNITA, under explicit orders from Mr. Jonas Savimbi, continues to carry out military actions against defenceless civilians and to re-lay landmines in areas where they had already been cleared,

Considering that although severe coercive political and legal measures have been imposed on UNITA by the international community under Security Council resolutions 1173/98 and 1176/98, UNITA has nonetheless continued to intensify its military build-up over the past few months in preparation for a full-scale war,

The Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community consider Mr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi as the person solely responsible for the increasing deterioration of the security situation in Angola and the tragic consequences which have been felt throughout the region over a long period by stubbornly and persistently opting for war as a means of seizing political power and, to this end, continuing to train men inside the country and abroad, recruiting mercenaries and increasing his military arsenal through all possible means.

The Heads of State or Government concluded that the behaviour of Mr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is that of a war criminal, and thus renders him objectively incapable of leading his party onto the road of peace in Angola.

Inspired, therefore, by the spirit of peace, unity and national reconciliation in Angola, as well as by peace and stability in the region, the Heads of State or Government fully support the movement of renewal within UNITA launched by its cadres and political leaders of that party, as stated in their political manifesto published on 2 September 1998 in Luanda, and recognize in them sufficient competence to act as capable and valid negotiators with the Government of the Republic of Angola in the search for a just solution aimed at concluding the peace process and strengthening democracy in Angola.

The Heads of State or Government appeal to the United Nations, the troika of observers and the entire international community to recognize the new leadership of UNITA and to assist and encourage it to cooperate fully with the Government of Angola in concluding the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol as soon as possible.

The Heads of State or Government praised the tireless efforts being made by the Angolan Government in bringing about peace in Angola within the framework of the Lusaka Protocol and urged the international community to render full support in order to facilitate the social integration of demobilized soldiers and the involvement of all Angolan citizens who opt for genuine peace in the national reconstruction of Angola.